

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Newspaper of Central West Virginia.

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All communications must be signed, or they will receive no attention whatever.



(Election, Tuesday, November 7, 1916)

Republican National Ticket

For President, CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, of New York; Vice President, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana.

United States Senator, HOWARD SUTHERLAND, of Randolph; Congress—Third District, STUART F. REED, of Harrison.

Republican State Ticket

Governor, IRA E. ROBINSON, of Taylor; Secretary of State, ROBERT G. YOUNG, of Harrison.

Superintendent of Schools, MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, of Kanawha; Auditor, JOHN S. DABST, of Jackson.

Treasurer, WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, of Fayette; Attorney General, E. T. ENGLAND, of Logan.

Commissioner of Agriculture, JAMES H. STEWART, of Putnam; Judges of Supreme Court, W. N. MILLER, of Wood; HAROLD A. RITZ, of Mercer.

State Senator—Twelfth District, WALLACE B. GRIBBLE, of Doddridge.

Republican County Ticket

Sheriff, LLOYD D. GRIFFIN, of Clarksburg; Judge Criminal Court, CHARLES A. SUTTON, of Bridgeport.

Prosecuting Attorney, WILL E. MORRIS, of Clarksburg; County Commissioner, DORSEY W. COKE, of Mt. Clara.

Assessor, IRA L. SWIGER, of Clarksburg; Surveyor, CUTHBERT A. OSBORN, of Clarksburg.

House of Delegates, ROBERT M. FISHER, of Wilsonburg; S. R. HARRISON, JR., of Clarksburg; JOHN MOORE, of Bridgeport; GEORGE W. STURM, of West Milford.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

An Evening Echo.

If American citizenship is ever held cheaply we will lose the motive power of progress.—CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Will there be a Lusitania day at Shadow Lawn? Will there be a Vera Cruz day at Shadow Lawn?

Thank God for Carranza, says the Chicago Tribune. He kept us out of Mexico.

"He has the Wall Street view," says our old friend Gold Hill Bill, the impeccable. That fits John Cornwell's outlook precisely.

Taylor, Vinson, if we can believe him, was certainly modest in his demands. Back to the Democratic party from whence he came uninvited, for Z. Taylor!

John Cornwell, it is now as plain to him as to everybody else, didn't improve his standing with the people of West Virginia, when he betrayed Colonel McGraw.

"What would you have done if you had been president when the Lusitania was sunk?" they asked Charles Evans Hughes, in Kentucky. Well, folks, he certainly did answer that one for keeps, didn't he?

The voters might just as safely elect the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad governor, and expect an impartial assessment of that vast property, as to elect one of that company's political attorneys who is so brazen about his corporate connection as to do his campaigning on railroad passes.

Socialist blatherskite Frank Walsh is out for Wilson, of course. Walsh is the man who went to the St. Louis convention and pleaded to have a Socialist platform for Woodrow Wilson to run on and he ought to have won. If that long line of Democratic presidents from Jefferson to Cleveland, were Democrats, then Woodrow Wilson is not a Democrat. All the wild men of the nation, outside of the Socialist camp are for Wilson. No other fact is needed to cause real Americans to vote for Charles E. Hughes.

Anything Worth Fighting For?

Mr. Wilson wants us to know if there is anything worth fighting for and says that the American people will fight when they find something worth a fight. If Americans follow the cowardly Woodrow Wilson they will never do any fighting. The Mexicans have repeatedly taunted us Americans by saying: "We have robbed you; we have

killed your men; we have dishonored your women; and still you will not fight, is there anything that will make you fight?" And Woodrow Jekyll-Hyde Wilson replies that he will fight if he can find anything worth fighting for. But you know, "We are too proud to fight," to save the lives of our men and the honor of our women? One thing Woodrow always fights for and that is votes, no matter how.

Puts It Up to Him. President Wilson says the eight-hour day has the sanction of society but he doesn't enforce it in the postoffice department, where it has the sanction of law.

The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks is trying hard to find out why the president permits Postmaster General Burleson to continue this violation of law merely for the purpose of pilking up an apparent surplus in his department.

Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the federation, who wrote to Mr. Wilson recently and urged him to do something for the relief of the overworked postal clerks, has received nothing but a polite acknowledgment of that letter, and nothing has been done for the men whom he represents. He has written another letter to President Wilson in which he says that Postmaster General Burleson "has made no noticeable effort to correct the abuses to which I called your attention, namely, the additional hours of labor forced upon postoffice distributors in violation of the spirit of the eight-hour law and in contravention of your own admirable views on the advantage of curtailing the work day to eight hours."

Mr. Flaherty adds that the postal department officials have been aware of the condition complained of for months but have failed to act and he urges the president to make a personal investigation.

Federation against It. At the 1914 convention of the American Federation of Labor, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor, as in the past, declares that the regulation of wages and hours of labor should be undertaken through trades union activity and not by legislation, except insofar as the employment of women and children, health and morals and the employees of national, state and municipal governments are affected.

This same resolution was passed at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, that of November, 1915.

This resolution was opposed by the Socialist delegates. President Samuel Gompers and the entire executive council of the American Federation of Labor supported this resolution; and Mr. Gompers made a very effective speech in its support. The American Federation of Labor, the largest of the American Federation of Labor, has strongly supported this resolution in several editorials from the pen of President Gompers. The whole history of the American Federation of Labor has been against the fake eight-hour legislation of President Wilson and his Congress. In the light of these facts, how can any union man repudiate the laws and the policy of the American Federation of Labor and support the legislation forced through Congress, on the eve of a national election by a president looking for votes?

If President Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor were right in the past, then President Wilson and the Democratic party are wrong now.

Must Repudiate Baker.

Formal demand on President Wilson that he repudiate his secretary of war together with the demand that Secretary Baker resign from office, has been made by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Relief Corps, the Ladies' Union Veteran Legion, and, indeed, all the patriotic women's organizations which have headquarters in Washington.

This demand is, of course, made because of Mr. Baker's speech in Jersey City in which, endeavoring to defend the Wilson Mexican policy, he described the patriots who followed Washington from Bunker Hill to Yorktown as thieves, church looters and disreputable characters generally.

No one will feel more keenly than the members of these patriotic societies the humiliation which Mr. Baker's slurs are bound to prove to all Americans. The chief mission of these noble organizations of women is to teach patriotism, and a correlated duty, especially of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to correct errors of history. Much work has been done toward correcting the misrepresentation of the heroes of the American Revolution in English and Canadian school histories, but all that has been accomplished may be nullified in an instant by Secretary of War Baker's unpatriotic slander. To support their contentions in the unfair foreign histories, the authors have now quote "an American secretary of war" as their authority for all the libels they may choose to print regarding the American patriots.

Everyone is now wondering if President Wilson will, nevertheless, have the manhood to repudiate his secretary of war.

"Hang Him!" "Hang him!" is the prevailing sentiment in Democratic headquarters regarding President General Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, because General Crowder has rendered an official opinion declaring that the United States is at war.

General Crowder was compelled to render this decision because there arose the question of whether American soldiers who committed crimes in Mexico should be turned over to the local courts for trial or should be tried by military court martial, in accordance with the provisions of the articles of war for a state of war.

After reviewing the facts, General Crowder decided that the United States is at war with Mexico, having invaded its territory by force, etc., even though this country has not formally declared war on Mexico, and that, consequently, American soldiers guilty of infractions of the law shall be tried by court martial. The indignation of the president and his political managers grows out of the fact that he thus makes a mockery of the chief Wilson slogan. "He has kept us out of war," and that whenever a Democratic spellbinder makes that claim he is likely to be confronted with General Crowder's opinion.

Friends of General Crowder, although aware that he rendered this opinion only in the line of duty, are concerned about his future, as they recall that in every instance where a high ranking naval officer has, even under oath, stated facts unwelcome to the Wilson administration he has been punished on some pretext or other, sooner or later, Admiral Fiske being the most notable example.

Of course this condition had not prevailed in the war department, under Secretary Garrison, but Secretary Baker is a man far more after Woodrow Wilson's own heart than was Mr. Garrison.

Let the Bank Man Help You. In practically every bank there is a man whose face is as familiar to the public as the village doctor, the minister or the postmaster. He has been with the bank, it may be, since he was a boy, grew up with it, and will probably die in its service. He is usually so regular in his habits that you can set your watch by him. He waits on the window, interviews the borrowers, makes out reports, hears the tales of distress, offers advice and suggestions on tangled family and financial affairs. He has well been termed the bank's "department of mercy."

You may sometimes call him by his first name, and he will probably call you by yours. He is often the bank, and you know the bank as "Mr. So and So's bank." You have every confidence in him because you have known him so long. He is worthy of that confidence. This man is a conservative. It is his business to keep the bank safe. In a great many cases he passes on the loans, buys the securities, and has the general management of the bank, reporting to the board, to whom he is responsible. You can well afford to take your problems to him, for he can help you. He has handled millions for the bank. It may be without losing a dollar. He can give you good advice.

Whenever you contemplate buying a piece of real estate, ask his opinion—he knows values in your town. If you think of buying a bond, or some stock, ask him to guide you, for it may be he is a bond expert—some bank men are. If you have a proposition that looks "rosy" to you, seek him out and ask if he would take it for the bank. He will probably say no and you can afford to do likewise. When troubles come, consult him. He is the executive and clerical head of the bank. Every detail passes under his eye. He is jealous of his bank and its reputation. It is his life work. He is fairly well paid, sure of his job, gives it his best attention and stands in the role of servant to whomsoever would use his good offices without pay and hope of reward. He is a gentleman of honor, of fine distinctions, high ethical standards, clean life and helpful inclinations. You do well to know him, and cultivate his friendship. He can help you in many ways.

"Lone" is Unit. Are the Democratic newspapers correctly quoting one Louis A. Johnson, who wants to represent Harrison county in the next session of the legislature, and who is quoted in the Clarksburg Exponent as saying at Meadowbrook: "Did you know that the state salary list in West Virginia now reaches the enormous sum of \$1,801,197.32?"

What qualifications has any man that makes a statement like this which would induce any intelligent voter to send him to Charleston to pass laws? The salaries for all state officers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, were exactly \$25,450. Including all departments, judges, mileage, etc., the total sum for the cost of the state departments totals \$337,669.56, itemized as follows: Salary of state officers, \$25,450; salaries, mileage and contingent expenses of judges, \$111,545.53; salaries of clerks in the governor's office, \$6,825.88; clerks in the auditor's office, \$24,155.29; expenses of the state insurance department, \$8,470.19; salaries of clerks in the treasurer's office, \$5,500; salaries of the assistant attorneys general and clerks in the attorney general's office, \$12,970.39; salaries of the clerks in the secretary of state's office, \$12,677.59; salaries of the clerks in the supreme court offices, \$16,281.96; commissioner of agriculture's office, \$32,912.80; janitor and labor fund for the capitol, \$18,820; contingent expenses of elective offices, \$2,455.92; upkeep of capitol grounds and buildings, board of control buildings, \$17,500; governor's mansion, \$3,827.17; state library, \$8,095.12.

Now note that while the last Democratic administration never paid in any fees from the secretary of state's office, but put them in the pocket of the secretary of state, in 1916, the secretary of state turned in a fee of \$16,550.53, or a third more than the cost of his office; and while the Democrats never turned in any fees from the auditor's office, but put them into the pocket of the auditor, the auditor paid over to the state treasurer in 1916 fees of \$54,615.95, or more than twice the cost of his office; the tax on insurance in 1916 is \$175,422; or more than twenty times the cost of the insurance office; in addition, the sum of \$176,442.16 is collected for 1916 on collateral inheritance taxes, so that the collateral inheritance tax, insurance tax, bank examinations and the fees from the auditor and secretary of state, amount to \$415,659.02 for the year 1916, or \$77,389.49 more than the total cost of the state departments, upkeep of buildings, cost of judges, etc. When one Louis A. Johnson comes around asking you for a vote, with his wild statement that state salaries are now nearly two millions of dollars, give him these figures—and a laugh.

LIGHT OCCUPATION FOR A BALL PLAYER.

Catching a fever.

For a Muddy Complexion.

Take Chamberlain's Tablets and adopt a diet of vegetables and cereals. Take outdoor exercise daily and your complexion will be greatly improved within a few months. Try It. Obtainable everywhere.—Advertisement.

Will pay for the chance to heal Catarrh

After an experience of 25 years, during which time 50 million Americans have used Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly, the manufacturers of this remedy feel so sure that it will relieve catarrh—that they offer to pay for a chance to prove its benefit to any catarrhal sufferer. They announce that any resident of this community can go to almost any drug store and get a complimentary trial can at the expense of the manufacturers. If the druggist has no gratuitous packages, the person may buy a 25 cent tube with the unqualified understanding that if that first tube does not do that person more than a dollar's worth of good, he or she can get their quarter back from either the druggist, or the Kondon Company at Minneapolis. Over 35,000 druggists know Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly is effective, harmless, clean and pleasant to apply—and they know the Kondon people will gladly live up to this offer—"quarter back if not worth a dollar." Address—

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE DAILY NOVELET

THE PEBBLE.

(Translated from the French.)

Henri Wisse turned pink.

"I defy you to repeat that epithet!" he hissed.

"Pig!" repeated Jean Goggeur obligingly.

Henri Wisse turned salmon.

"I warn you not to say that again!" he gasped, choking with rage.

"Pig!" Jean said it again.

Henri Wisse turned red.

Once more and you must fight me!" he choked.

"Pig!" said Jean once more.

II.

The two determined men, each armed with a 1903 model sling shot, faced each other on the field of honor.

All unknown to them, the beautiful Illat Ease was hiding palpitantly behind a pome tree.

"Fire!" came the sharp voice of the floor manager.

Two pebbles hissed through the air simultaneously, and there was a sickening tinkle. Illat rushed out screaming, to see Henri holding his wrist. But investigation proved that the missile had struck his Sissenbrush wrist watch (for sale at all good druggists, guaranteed for eight days.—Adv.) and blood had not even been drawn. The two men, honor satisfied, left the field just as the gendarmes arrived. Illat Ease clung joyfully to an arm of each.

THEIR FAVORITE PLAYER.

Attorney's: Judge.

THEIR FAVORITE STATE.

Doctor's: Md.

FELL FROM LOFT; HURT; THEN WELL

How a Man Who Landed On Wood Pile And Was Sore From Head to Foot Found Quick Relief.

Once upon a time Edwin Putnam, who lives in the quiet, pretty hamlet of Wendel Depot, Mass., climbed up into a loft to get some building material, just as many another man living in the country must often do. Suddenly he slipped and fell. Ten feet below was a pile of wood, knotted and gnarled. It took a nasty tumble, and Mr. Putnam was injured painfully in the back, he was covered with bruises, and was sore from head to foot.

The next day he bought a bottle of Sloan's Liniment which had been recommended to him. Within a very few hours the soreness had vanished and the lameness had disappeared. He was an active man once more.

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

CITY WATER TODAY.

Following is today's test for fever and other germs as made by the Water Board's chemist and bacteriologist at the filtration plant.

Also rainfall for twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock today:

ANALYSIS.

Number of bacteria in 1.0 c.c. Bacillus coli present in 1.0 c.c. 1.0 c.c. 10 c.c.

River water 275 0 0 0

City water 0 0 0 0

EXPLANATION.

C. C.—Ombic centimeter, (about a thumbful.) Bacillus coli—Intestinal germ. X—Present. O—Rainfall .02



This Handsome Suit

Only \$16.50 Friday and

Saturday

This Swell Coat Only

\$19.50 Friday and Sat-

urday

We regret that some had to

wait so long in our special sale

last Saturday, but we have

made special arrangements for

extra help for these two days.

So be as patient as possible as

it will pay you.

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT OF TRI-STATE

Latest Reports of Operations In West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

At this time when the demand for new producing territory is unprecedented, operators are deeply interested in wildcat completions. They were never so keenly on the alert for a discovery that may lead up to something new and open the way for active development work. The operator who is fortunate enough to make such a discovery will not have a chance to get lonesome for the rush to secure leases will be very great.

On Little Sandy creek, Elk district, Kanawha county, the Pennsylvania Crude Oil Company has just completed a wildcat failure. It is this company's test on the Everett Melton farm, located two and one-half miles southwest of the South Penn Oil Company's test on the J. H. Carl farm. The well was drilled through the Berea grit and nothing was found in that or any of the upper sands.

The Big Injun sand development in Union district, Clay county, is receiving a good deal of attention and complete more wells than at any time in a number of years. All of the late completions are light pumps, but the large amount of casinghead gas secured from the wells makes the small wells profitable in the yield of gasoline. On all of the farms producing oil, gasoline plants have been installed and several of the large companies are turning out a large quantity.

The Samples Oil Company has completed No. 5 on the Harvey Samples farm and it is good for four barrels a day. In the same district the Ohio Fuel Oil Company completed a test on the Otto Bowman farm, near Brinkhaven, Richland township, Holmes county. This location is one-half mile northeast of the United Fuel Gas Company's second test on the Bettie G. Bell farm, the nearest production. The Roser Oil Company has the rig completed for a test on the Davenport-Reed farm, located

east of the Chalmers Oil and Gas Company's production on the Connel farm.

In Union district, Wood county, the South Penn Oil Company is drilling No. 7 on the J. E. Richardson farm. In both Wood and Pleasant counties there is an increase in development work. Calhoun county has more experimental work than any of the old producing counties. Some tests completed within the last two months make the prospects encouraging.

Dent's Run Gauges.

The gauges of the five wells on Dent's run, Mannington district, Marion county, for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock yesterday morning were as follows: F. W. Bartlett, No. 1 Z. E. Batson, 278 barrels; Heckman and Huffman No. 3 Alfred Kendall, 399 barrels; Delmar Oil Company, No. 24 John L. Hays, 360 barrels; South Penn Oil Company No. 2 Hoard-Batson, 149 barrels, and Clayton Oil Company No. 1 W. Z. Hays, eighty barrels. By the foregoing gauges it will be seen that the wells are all holding up very creditably.

Southeastern Ohio.

Light wells are now the rule in the deep sand territory in southeastern Ohio. In the Junction City district, Jackson township, Perry county, the Carter Oil Company drilled No. 7 on the R. J. Snyder farm through the Clinton sand and it is not showing for better than an eight-barrel pump. In the same district the same company's No. 4 on the J. I. Burgoon farm, completed some weeks ago, is still holding up at eighty barrels a day.

In the new Clinton sand development near Brinkhaven, Richland township, Holmes county, C. H. Kachelmacher has completed a test on the C. E. Bibbitts farm and it is a ten-barrel pump. Mr. Kach-

elmacher is due in the sand at a test on the H. T. Sapp farm and has rigs completed for Nos. 2 and 3 on the same farm. These tests are located across the line in Knox county. In the same county the Brinkhaven Oil Company will be at the get the sand this week at a test on the Sugartown farm.

In the Reas Run district, Independence township, Washington county, Willard Thornhill and Company drilled No. 9 on the Deucher-Bills farm through the Maxon and it shows for a fifteen-barrel pump. This location is inside of defined territory.

In the New Alexandria pool, Cross Creek township, Jefferson county, Carpenter and Company completed a test on the D. O. Carpenter farm showing for a six or eight-barrel pump in the Berea grit. In Island Creek township, the W. C. Kennedy Company drilled a test on the W. H. Ault farm into the salt sand and developed a gusher.

In the Chester Hill district, Marion township, Morgan county, Black and Archer's test on the W. H. Stalling farm is a duster in the first Cow Run sand. In the Caldwell district, Noble county, Harper McKee and Company have a duster at their test on the W. J. Johnson farm. White and H. F. test in the sand at a test on the C. L. McKee farm. McCormick and Biakel have the rig completed for a test on the Thomas Fogle farm.

In Southwest Pennsylvania.

Near Campbell's Station, Alleppo township, Greene county, Pa., the South Penn Oil Company drilled No. 3 on the U. M. Wood farm through the fourth sand and it is showing for a ten-barrel pump. The location is inside of defined limits. In the Ingomar field, Allegheny county,

(Continued on page 9.)

CUMMINGS CLOAK AND SUIT STORE

THE FASHION Two Doors Below Union Bank Main Street Clarksburg, W. Va.

EXTRAORDINARY Friday and Saturday October 27 and 28

Will be two wonderful days here in our Cloak and Suit Department. Our Mr. Cummings has just returned from New York where he purchased some great values in Cloaks and Suits, which are in every way up to the minute and for just these two days we are going to make it very interesting for those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity. We are absolutely the greatest bargain givers in fine merchandise of any concern known to the hundreds who regularly enter our store. You come and see for yourself. Don't let anyone else be the judge but yourself.

We will have the greatest line of Suits at

\$14.50, \$16.50, \$19.50, \$21.50

ever shown for Friday and Saturday. Other fine models at

\$49.50, \$39.50 and \$25

CUMMINGS CLOAK AND SUIT STORE

THE FASHION 2 Doors Below Union Bank Main Street. Clarksburg, W. Va.

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(Continued on page 9.)

THERE'S A LESSON

to be found in the lives of those who reached the top. It wasn't "LUCK!" They worked and saved to be ready for every advance in their career.

No one knows what tomorrow may bring.

The trouble is that many never think of to-morrow—live only for to-day. They fail to understand the value of small economies.

If a start would only be made by laying aside a small part of the income, the lesson of economy would soon be learned.

By opening an account with us, you'll add a system to your foresight that will benefit you, now and later.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK

AND TRUST COMPANY

Resources over \$1,000,000

CLARKSBURG,